

THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 2

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Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:30 a. m., Porto Novo 12:15 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12 p. m.
Connects with Valença line at Desencargo. Rio das Flores line at Cammuera, União-Miranda line at Serapiquí, Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Resende e Arcos line at S. Paulo and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5:10 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 7:28 p. m.
Downward: leaves Barra 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 12:45 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m.
Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Maracão branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive, from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Barra (Rio) leaving 6:07 a. m. at 5:58 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 6:05, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:05, 2:15, 3:25, 4:35, 5:35, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:50 p. m. all stopping at Cavendish except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cavendish at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 10 and 11:35 a. m., and 1:10, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Santa Anna) 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05. Circular (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 4:25 and Maricó 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Maricó 6:30, Cordero 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 1:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1882.

In an office to the minister of empire on the 4th instant the president of the board of health calls attention to the bad quality of the beef coming from the Santa Cruz slaughter house and the dangers threatened by such a state of affairs. As a remedy he proposes the following measures to be enforced during the hot season: 1, the killing to take place after 2 p. m.; 2, the dispatch of the beef in various trains immediately after the killing; 3, the use of ice in the cars carrying meat; 4, the deposit of the beef in refrigerated rooms at the S. Diogo market station; 5, the auction and distribution of meats to the butchers from 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning. These propositions, under the circumstances, are all good. The great mistake in this matter was the location of the slaughter house at so great a distance from the city, but as the error is now beyond correction, the only thing to be done is to employ such measures as will insure a regular supply of good meat. This will be no easy matter, as the killing of so many animals and the conveyance of the meat for a distance of fifty-five kilometers all require considerable time and care. In a climate like this, with so much heat and humidity, this will be a task of great difficulty. It seems to us that the measures proposed by the president of the board of health are not only good, but they are absolutely essential. In the first place the killing should be done in the shortest time possible and at the latest hour, as that lessens the time during which the meat is exposed to the heat. Then the employment of ice in the transporting and storing of the meat is an urgent necessity, because it is the only way to preserve the meat from decomposition. It is then advisable to ship the meat from Santa Cruz just as rapidly as possible, even though it may entail a great expense. These things should have been considered at the outset, but now it is too late. Good meat is just as necessary as any meat, and if it can be procured only through an extra expense then the public will foot the bills. It would be pleasant of course if those who made this blunder could be compelled to meet the expense, but as that is quite out of the question the public will cheerfully pay the cost and charge it to the luxury of irresponsible government.

THROUGH the death of Mr. Martinus Hoyer, which took place suddenly at Lisbon on the 16th ult., the city of Maranhão loses one of her most accomplished citizens, and Brazil loses one of her best and ablest economists. Though a Danish subject by birth, Mr. Hoyer had made Maranhão his home since his youth. While devoted to commercial pursuits he made political economy the

chief study of his life, and his clear, liberal views on all the chief economic questions showed that he had not studied that science in vain. He was an earnest free trader in principle, not from the simple standpoint of the merchant, but from the broader ground of a citizen. That he did not believe free trade to be inimical to domestic industries is shown by his life-long interest in the industries of his own province, his name being always associated with every enterprise of character and promise established there. He believed, too, in the independence and integrity of private enterprise, as is shown in his advocacy of the project of establishing a central usine in Maranhão wholly independent of government guarantee and patronage. All through his life in this his adopted country—and it has been a highly useful one—he has not only talked and written most earnestly in favor of sound economic principles, but, so far as a private citizen can do, he made his life a living example of his teachings. He was one of the few of whom it can be said: his principles are the outgrowth of thorough, unselfish study, and are worthy of all confidence. It is to be regretted that men like Martinus Hoyer have so little influence in the councils of Brazil, not only because of the honor earned, but because of the good they may do to the country. We know of no one who could have met this question of protection to national industries with a clearer appreciation of all its bearings than Martinus Hoyer; and we know of no man whose opinion could be taken with more unreserved confidence. There was an effort made to make him a candidate for the Chamber in the recent elections, but the instant clamor against him as a "Danish subject" made that impossible. For a life so unselfishly useful, a better appreciation than that was certainly due, but it was lacking. It may not be the rejection of one man which will bring evil results upon the country, but it is the continuation of that intolerant policy in which the great danger lies. The example and writings of Martinus Hoyer will still live, even though the rights of full citizenship were denied him, and those we commend to every thoughtful Brazilian.

ACCORDING to the New York *Commercial Bulletin* of the 23rd November, a movement was then on foot in that city for the adoption of the auction system in the coffee trade. This system has recently been adopted in the tea trade, in which it has already effected something of a revolution—more through its excessive employment, however, than through its legitimate results. In the tea trade the auction system has driven many jobbers and brokers out of the business, from which one beneficial result has certainly come—a diminution in the number of middlemen living upon it. In the coffee trade it is urged that the same results will surely follow, but this, as the *Bulletin* is informed, is not at all likely to occur. In the first place the trade will have a valuable recent experience before them, which will show them just what steps can be taken with safety. It is not proposed to throw the entire importation into auction, but just enough at first—say 20,000 bags per month, in two sales—to attract the interior purchasers to New York. This will increase the trade at that city—which has largely gone to the interior markets of Chicago, St. Louis, and others, now importing on their own account—and the result will be larger sales even for the jobbers themselves. Another advantage, it is claimed, will be the opportunity which it will afford for the disposition of remnants and "chops" which are now so difficult to get rid of. The movement is one which certainly offers very many advantages, even were it carried

further than is proposed. No measure which results in bringing the producer and consumer nearer together by reducing the number and classes of middlemen, can be considered hurtful. It may drive some men out of business, but in no case will it do so where such men are necessary to the trade. This great army of jobbers and brokers who draw large commissions both in the importation and exportation of coffee, simply for the useless service of buying and selling for others, is nothing but an unnecessary tax. We see no logical reason why the retailer should not buy directly from the importer, just as we see no reason why the exporter should not buy directly from the producer, thus in both cases saving the commissions paid to jobbers and brokers. If it will simplify the business and cheapen the product, then no other excuse is needed. In another sense, the auction system will afford beneficial results of an unquestioned character. There can be no doubt but what the auction will afford a better basis of current valuation than any other system that can be employed. The sales of cargoes to arrive, others after arrival on special terms, others under pressure of private obligations, and all with more or less of private and personal arrangement, can not certainly be considered an infallible exponent of current valuations. If, instead, the importation is put upon the market at regular intervals and sold to the highest bidder on fixed terms and in large or small lots, then the price obtained can be considered as a true current valuation of the product. This will necessarily be of the highest value both to the import and the export trade, and for that reason is worthy of hearty support.

THE questions of improving communication with the province of Rio Grande do Sul and of constructing a system of railways which shall serve the double purpose of meeting industrial needs and military requirements, are once more occupying a large share of public and official attention. It is urgent—but no more so now than for many years past—that something should be done to improve communication with that province; and it is clear, on military grounds, that not only should the province be made more accessible, but more defensible through a system of strategical railways. We are not at all certain either of the immediate or remote necessity of strategical railways pure and simple, because war is so very remote a possibility, and the use of a strategical railway so largely dependent upon well-disciplined troops to be transported over it, that there would seem to be very little or no necessity for embarking in such an expensive enterprise. However, where there is any need for a railway in the industrial development of the province, then certainly it may not be out of place to consider its use in the possible contingency of war. The first great question must therefore be that of improving communication with the province, and that is the main subject of a work which we have before us, entitled *A Estrada de Ferro D. Pedro I.* Though written wholly in the interests of the D. Pedro I railway, projected from the bay of S. Francisco, on the Santa Catharina coast, to Porto Alegre, the author, Dr. Sebastião Antonio Rodrigues Braga, devotes considerable attention to the other railways of the province, and to the problem of improving the entrance to the Lagoa dos Patos, which he deems impracticable. He also devotes some space and a map to the strategical railway system, which suggests Central Europe with its military system and administration rather than a peaceful empire of the Western Continent. We are inclined to believe that the Dom Pedro I railway project is a good one, if planned and constructed economically and with reference to the industrial needs of the

province. In case of war, which seems to be the dominant feature of all these schemes, this line would afford a short and quick communication with the capital of the province, whence other lines are now under construction into the interior. Useful and desirable as this road may be, however, we do not think that it would be wise to adopt it to the abandonment of Rio Grande and the bar. Some means will yet be found for removing the obstructions which now operate so disastrously to the commercial interests of that province, and this possibility should always be kept in mind. Under a wise and rational system of government the province of Rio Grande will need both these routes, because her industrial and commercial requirements will be immeasurably greater than they are now. It will be impossible for any railway to meet the requirements of cheap transportation so necessary to some of her industries; and at the same time other possible industries will be best served by the shorter and quicker route across country to the Santa Catharina coast. For the present—indeed, for all time to come—we are inclined to think that the strategical system outlined by the author can be safely and wisely laid aside.

WE regret to note that the second Ypiranga lottery is now coming to the front, and that the commission in charge of it is reported to be making preparations for the drawing. The experience of the past year with these great lotteries ought to be sufficient; there should be no more of them permitted. It may be that these lotteries afford the easiest and surest way of raising large sums of money—but note the cost! In the case of the first Ypiranga lottery some 4,000,000\$ of the available capital of the country was withdrawn from circulation and locked up for a period of some four or five months. In the great lottery of this city the result was very much the same. In both cases the money was diverted from the regular channels of business and industry, to their great disadvantage and loss. Collections have been quite difficult enough for the last two or three years in the ordinary ways of business, but in these times of lottery excitement they were utterly impossible. Debts remained unpaid in order that debtors might invest in lottery tickets, and then they continued unpaid because both money and chance were gone. In all parts of the country the mania was so great that not only were the debts unpaid, but new debts were contracted and thefts were committed simply to procure the funds for tickets. Men even denied themselves the necessities of life, as is shown by the sharp decline in sales. And what was the result? A large sum of money was raised for purposes neither urgent nor necessary; the government secured a large revenue for its permission and protection; a few men secured prizes; and the great mass of people were demoralized and impoverished. That is just the sum and substance of the whole thing. These great lotteries, which tempt the cupidity of men by offering a few great prizes for a small investment, are doing nothing less than demoralizing and impoverishing the country. At their doors must rest a multitude of petty crimes, and untold dissipation, idleness and poverty. They live upon deception and the excitement of false hopes; and they grow rich at the extreme sufferings and destitution of their deluded victims. In a word, they are guilty of all the crimes which grow out of this accursed mania of gambling: theft, falsehood, default, robbery, suicide and murder, besides the ignorance, poverty and degradation which follow upon their footsteps like a pestilence. As we have before urged, the greatest amount of prosperity, enlightenment and comfort is found where the aggregate wealth of a country is

the most evenly distributed—or upon the distributive wealth. In the case of these lotteries the result is to gather up all the small savings and all the sums that the poor people can obtain, and then to distribute them in a few large amounts. This not only entails immediate hardships upon the masses, but it prevents their making any improvement in their material condition. Of this result there ought not to be one single doubt. Were we to ask the question: From which will result the greatest good: the *sorte grande* of 1,000,000\$ in the hands of one man? or, the same sum divided into parts of 1,000\$ among 1,000 men, or 100\$ among 10,000 men? there can be no doubt as to the answer. And yet all these little amounts from 10\$ to 100\$, which contribute so much to the humble wants of the poor people, are carefully withheld in and then paid out in a few large prizes. It is literally robbing the many to make the few rich. And yet we have this most pernicious evil carefully nursed and used both by the church and by the government—the natural protectors of the people. It is simply infamous! A government which lives upon such practices can never prosper! A church led at such a cost is a source of infinite evil! Out of these practices grow corruption, demoralization and crime, and for these the state and church must be held responsible. It is a lamentable fact that this lottery mania is growing stronger and more frenzied every day, and yet the government does nothing but provide new temptations and the church to make new demands. It is certainly time that some vigorous protest should be made against its further continuance.

From the *Cyprian Observer* October 27th, 1885.

COFFEE LEAF DISEASE.

Mr. Marshall Ward's final and (so far as it goes) exhaustive report has at length seen the light in thirty-six folio pages which are formidable enough to defy our printers to dispose of in two or three issues. We enviously, however, to lay the gist of the matter before our readers at once by giving Dr. Trimen's covering letter reviewing the twenty months' labour of the cryptogamist; and the introductory chapter and the closing summary of the report itself, in both of which Mr. Ward deals more especially with the results of his investigation. The remaining sections are entitled:—(1.) the life-history of *Hemiteles* on coffee with subsidiary chapters on after being attacked by *Hemiteles*; on the connection between climate and leaf disease; attacks of leaf disease; (11.) leaf disease on large masses of coffee—the fall of leaves, flowers and crop; (111.) remedial measures, with details of a series of experiments on Harrow, Peradeniya, Belgavia and Wallahia estates, and also of separate experiments with carbolic acid; (1V.) on the origin of leaf disease; and (V.) summary and conclusion, with further information is afforded in a series of appendices. Dr. Trimen, it will be observed, is very severe on "blind, empirical, haphazard experiments (so-called)." He would reject all notions of "cures" or "specifics" and would adopt rather the old adage "prevention is better than cure," but, unfortunately, neither he nor the cryptogamist throws much, if any, new light on the means of applying preventive checks. This motto is, indeed, one that came up very early in the discussion on coffee leaf disease, the veteran Mr. R. B. Tyler using it, if we mistake not, some half-dozen years ago, to enforce exactly the same lesson of "careful cultivation and judicious manuring," which the director of the Botanic Garden now seeks to apply, and which indeed, has been repeated at intervals ever since leaf disease first troubled the coffee in 1869. It is because cultivation and manuring as then practised, appeared to have no permanent effect in checking the fungus that the aid of science was first called in, and now so far as practical results are concerned, the great benefit planters will derive from the thorough investigation which has just been completed, is to learn that scientists are not able to do anything for them:—that they must just help themselves according to sound rules of cultivation, bearing in mind what is said about burying diseased leaves, the planting of other trees among or alongside the coffee, well-directed and well-timed pruning, more frequent applica-

tions of manures in lighter quantities (according to Mr. Sindler's sound recommendation), and the judicious use of caustic lime. Strangely enough the only curative ingredients that Mr. Ward speaks of with approval are our old friends "sulphur and lime" which Mr. D. Morris at the outset recommended for the destruction of his "flamants." Here is what Mr. Ward says in one place on this subject:—

Considering all the facts, I find sulphur and allied acids the best and most available reagents yet suggested for the destruction of the fungus on the coffee; and of all the methods for procuring the destructive gases, there are none to equal that proposed some time ago—the interactions of sulphur and freshly-burnt lime on the moist leaf—and for the following reasons:—

(1) The mixture is slowly continuous in action for a long time.

(2) The slowly-evolved gases distribute themselves rapidly by diffusion.

(3) The chief gases are very readily dissolved in water.

(4) The solution formed is strong enough to kill the germinal tubes, but too weak to injure the leaf.

(5) The acid solution does not concentrate to a dangerous strength, since it is continually being absorbed by portions of the lime, and the compounds become further oxidized to neutral or nearly neutral salts.

(6) Not only are the final products harmless to the tree, but the chief one (sulphate of lime) is a valuable manure.

(7) The mixture is simply and readily applied by caustic hand.

It is therefore evident that sulphur and lime, evolving sulphurous gases on the surface of the leaf, &c., comply with most of the requirements above commented upon.

In another place he notes in reference to the blossom:—

In some parts of Uva and a few other places, the coffee blossoms nearly all the year round, a fact of great importance in several respects; the picking is more expensive, but the trees are less exhausted by the distribution in time of their arborescent task. One Uva planter tells me he has had 13 blossoms within 12 months.

Among the most important paragraphs in the report are those in which Mr. Ward discusses the bearing of well-timed, "manuring" and "pruning" in counteracting the effects of leaf-disease on crop:

Manuring is clearly effectual to a large extent in masking the effects of "leaf-disease," but if it is not *very* early for it, in the sense of diminishing the ravages of the fungus. Of every basket of manure, manure now placed at the roots of the coffee tree, a certain proportion must be looked upon as serving the mycetozoa of *Hemiteles* for food, after undergoing the necessary transformations in the plant; nevertheless, as experience shows, it is necessary to apply manure to enable the tree to produce and bear crop, and it therefore becomes the more imperative to understand the conditions of its action. Manure is usually applied either early in the season—I speak particularly of the districts to the south-west of Nuwara Eliya, &c., to produce and support blossom, or later, to "carry the tree through crop," as it is termed. That both methods have their advantages, and where possible, the latter might be employed, were it not for the expense. Indeed, what practically comes to this has occurred on a few estates, where the early manuring has been followed up by applications of lime when the young crop is in the trees.

Now, from what has been said of *Hemiteles*, and its relations to the coffee, it is evident that one desirable object in the cultivation of the tree is to produce mature leaves as soon as possible, and to keep them on the branches as long as possible. The difficulties to be contended against are as follows: if leaves are produced in April and May, they become attacked by the fungus while still young, and in August and September the ripening crop is too often left bare on the branches. On the other hand, those leaves which were in bud in December are matured and well hardened when the fungus spores are blowing about, and have already enjoyed a much longer lease of life than the others.

But, unfortunately, it is in April and May that the growing season is usually at its height in these districts, and it is doubtful how far leaves could be put on the trees at an earlier date, unless the weather were very wet as in 1880, when the additional leaf was largely at the expense of blossom. Nevertheless, I would urge those planters who have the necessary climate to arrange matters so as to produce their leaves as far as possible either earlier or later than at present. The reasons why these districts suffered from such a "bad attack of leaf-disease" in July this year have already been detailed, and it will be noticed that when the winds commence, a large surface of young and succulent leaves were ready to receive the spores of *Hemiteles*; then followed the rain, germination of spores, and finally the fall of leaves as the fungus destroyed them.

Pruning should of course be arranged with the same object in view—to produce matured leaves during those months when least wind and damp may be expected. That same object is kept in view by many planters, would appear from the various kinds of pruning I have witnessed. A practical question of this kind must be decided by each superintendent on each different estate. The following hints may help to guide some, however.

The chief cause of the "failure of blossom" and the "dropping of crop" in all stages is the loss of the leaves, suddenly and at critical stages; i.e., at periods when the blossom, or crop must require the food manufactured by the leaves.

The leaves fall so suddenly, and in such large quantities, because the rapidly developing fungus is quickly spread over a large area of succulent foliage by the winds, at the time of the monsoon rains.

THE United States life-saving service has 183 stations, 143 of which are on the Atlantic coast. In the last fiscal year the stations rendered service in 151 casualties on the Atlantic, 5 on the Pacific, and 94 on the lakes. The lives of 1,880 persons were imperilled, of which 1,854 were saved.

From *The Grower*, New York, October 29.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

SURINAM AND CAYENNE.

The former is Dutch and the latter French Guiana, both together with Demerara, or British Guiana, and the state of Guiana, belonging to Venezuela, form to the north of Brazil and the Amazon river that portion of northeastern South America which Vasco Nuñez discovered in 1504. Through this vast and magnificent country, called by the natives and the Spaniards Guayana, the Orinoco river flows along its northern portion, while it is intersected toward the south by the many tributaries flowing both into the Orinoco and the Amazon. It is one of the most fertile regions on earth, but with the exception of the British portion, Demerara, it does not produce as much sugar, etc., as it might do or ought to do. Surinam only produces 10,000 tons of sugar, and Cayenne 5,000. Both are neglected by the people at home, there being other colonies elsewhere belonging to the Dutch and to the French which are less sickly and therefore more thought of to settle in permanently.

This fertile region became better known in 1595, when Sir Walter Raleigh sailed up the Orinoco in search of the "El Dorado," a region supposed to abound in gold. Although he met with but little of it, he was not altogether misinformed, for not far from the banks of the Orinoco, in Venezuela, there is now the richest gold mining region in South America, and actually giving the most brilliant results, while in Cayenne also most important gold discoveries have been made within the past two years. The cost of Guiana then became the resort of buccaneers, and in 1634 a mixed company of freebooters, English and French, formed the settlement of Surinam, for the cultivation of tobacco. They were, after twenty years of great hardship and difficulty, taken under the protection of the British, who appointed Lord Willoughby of Parkham governor in 1662. The Dutch captured the settlement in 1667, and the possession of it was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster, England receiving the colony of New York in exchange. In 1783 the Dutch settlements on the Essequibo, which had been captured by the British in the American war, were restored to the States General of the Netherlands. In 1795 both Berbice and Demerara fell to the English, and also Surinam in 1799, but again reverted to Holland at the peace of Amiens in 1802. Finally the English recaptured the present British portion of the country in 1813, and the treaty of Paris of 1814 confirmed this ownership.

Cayenne on the other hand was colonized by the French from Martinique and Kourou in 1626; later on the British during the Napoleonic wars took temporary possession of it, but restored it to France in 1815. At first the French bestowed a good deal of attention upon the colony after they thus recovered it; they introduced doves and planted of them 22,000 trees; furthermore, nutmegs, and cultivated cotton, anatto, Cayenne pepper, coffee, indigo, tobacco, cocoa and sugar, and gathered India rubber and ha-hau cupaiwi; but although doves did remarkably well, all but sugar planting were gradually neglected, and finally almost wholly abandoned. During the Second Empire, Cayenne became a penal settlement for political exiles, which, so to say, gave the death blow to the colony. It now carries on a lingering existence, in which a change may, however, occur any day, should the gold mines prove as rich as those near the Orinoco river. The labour troubles could easily be overcome by introducing more coolies, as Demerara has done.

Surinam, or Netherlands Guiana, measures 46,876 square miles, and has a population of 68,495 souls. The capital is Paramaribo. The income of the colony last year was 1,330,700 guilders, and the expenditure 1,687,668, leaving a deficit of 356,968 guilders. The products of Surinam are the same as those of Cayenne. In Surinam planting, like in all Dutch colonies, is carried on skillfully and economically, but capital is not to be had for agricultural purposes as easily there as for Netherlands India, upon which the Dutch concentrate all their energy and ambition. The colony is under a cloud, the same as Cayenne, which is a great pity, for the English have abundantly proved, and are still doing so, what this fine coast is capable of becoming, at least in the way of cane production. Demerara turning out the finest sugar, especially crystallized, made under the tropics.

Cayenne covers an area of 47,700 square miles, but has a population not exceeding 26,960 inhabitants. The import into Cayenne in 1877 amounted to 7,701,000 francs, and the export to no more than 371,000, the number of vessels arriving in that year only being 92, and the sailings 100.

Comparatively poor as both colonies are, Surinam and Cayenne have done nothing in the way of railroad building, telegraphs, etc., and their progress is very slow; it will in all likelihood remain so as we have said, unless something extraordinary happens like, for example, a gold excitement, and

and even gold mining can hardly be attended to there by white people. Negroes and coolies would have to be procured to work the mines under white overseers, for the native Indians are of the wild kind and cannot be induced to work, preferring as they do hunting in the virgin forest, and fishing in the innumerable rivers. The only thing the Indian will do is gathering the India rubber. Under these circumstances there remains at present nothing but a moderate amount of sugar planting. Caves would have continued giving paying results if the settlers had clung to this pursuit, but the energy and perseverance for it has failed them, as has been mentioned.

NEW HOMESTEAD SYSTEM IN MANITOBA.

The land laws of Manitoba are quite as liberal towards English, Irish and Scotch settlers as those of the United States. Thus, any citizen of the British empire who is the head of a family, or who, being a male, is 18 years of age, can obtain a homestead of 160 acres on paying an office fee of \$10, cultivating a part of the land during three years, and erecting a dwelling upon it eighteen feet long and sixteen feet wide. The settler may be absent from his homestead for six months in each year out of the three, while, if his family remain on and cultivate it "to a reasonable extent," he may be absent during the whole term. He has a right to preempt another 160 acres—that is, become the absolute owner of the land at a price varying from \$36 to \$84, payment being made in instalments spread over six years, and he may also obtain 160 acres conditionally on paying the office fee of \$10 and planting a certain portion of the land with trees during the term of three years.

FROM CHICAGO TO THE CITY OF MEXICO BY RAIL.

Drawing a line southwest from Chicago to Mexico, it passes through St. Louis, Little Rock, Texarkana, Austin (capital of Texas), and crosses the Rio Grande at Laredo; distance, about 1,500 miles. The Texas International Road arrived at that point at the end of November and will thence be pushed forward into Mexico as fast as men and money can build it. The destination of the road is the city of Mexico, via Monterrey and San Luis. From the crossing of the Rio Grande at Laredo to the city of Mexico by the route of the proposed road will be something under 700 miles, or 2,200 miles from Chicago, which will occupy about four days' travel at moderate speed. Within two years the road will be completed.

A NOVEL MARINE ENGINE.

The *Buffalo Courier* tells of a novelty in the way of a steam-engine in use on the steam-yacht *Gen. H. B. Franklin*, now at that port. "This machine," it says, "is known as the Colt design engine, and is the invention of D. K. West, of London, Eng. The chief features claimed for this engine are: It is free from noise or jar in operation; it can be run at a high rate of speed, has no 'dead centres,' and requires no skilled attendance; it is very economical in consumption of steam; it is light and occupies but little space; its working parts are all included in a case which is self-oiling. A disc engine with cylinder of nine inches and stroke of eight is equal to a common eighteen by twenty inch engine. It is claimed that the engine is but little susceptible to wear, and its cost is moderate."

According to Consul General Bently, the Brazilian flag was displayed at the Consulate in Montreal on December 3 for the first time. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner and many speeches upon the initiation of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

THE exports of merchandise from the United States during the ten months ending October 31 amounted to \$886,411,926, and the imports into the same to \$555,938,323, a difference of \$130,473,603 in favor of the former. As compared with the same period of 1880 these totals show a diminution of about 25 millions in the total trade.

UNLESS some means are speedily taken to prevent the reckless destruction of the rubber trees, this important and now world-wide manufacture will be greatly retarded owing to the scarcity of the raw material. The great and growing demand for rubber has stimulated the rubber hunters of Central and South America to supply the same, but the result is, in their eagerness to meet the extra demands, they destroy the greater portions of the trees. In many places where the rubber trees were seemingly exhaustless a few years ago, the forests have been decimated. The result is that the rubber gatherers have to go further and further into the interior and to the mountains for the present supply. Unless the government of Colombia and the South American states do something for the protection and propagation of this valuable tree the export of raw rubber from these countries will cease in a few years.—*British Trade Journal*.

* In consequence of pressure on his department the government printer has been unable in this case to keep the type standing for the use of the press, a commendable practice in respect of reports which the government must desire for their own sales to have scattered broadcast among the planters.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Very hot weather is reported from Rio Grande do Sul.

—A republican banquet was held in Campinas on the 5th inst.

—The December receipts of the São Paulo (city) postoffice amounted to \$5,958\$890.

—The 2nd vice president of Bahia, Dr. João dos Reis de Souza Dantas, assumed the provincial purple on the 5th inst.

—The number of free children of slave mothers registered in the municipality of Rio Claro up to the 30th June last was 918.

—The imperial government has appropriated 20,000\$ for the reconstruction of the president's palace in São Paulo.

—The government of the province of São Paulo has now passed into the hands of the 4th vice-president, Dr. Manoel Marcondes de Moura e Castro.

—The December receipts of the São Paulo provincial postal department aggregated 21,464\$870, against 18,718\$420 during the same month of 1880.

—The *Atividade*, of Ouro Preto, Minas, has changed its title to that of *Liberal Alcinore*, and announces its purpose to defend and advocate the doctrines of the liberal party.

—The second Ypiranga lottery is now coming to the front. It is said that the commission will make a single contract with a São Paulo business house for the sale of the tickets.

—The laborers on the Rio Verde railway celebrated Christmas by breaking into the shops. There were some three hundred of them, and they had watered pretty much their own way. A few revolver shots finally dispersed them.

—The *Correio Paulistano* has passed into the hands of Dr. Antonio Prado, who will make it the representative organ of the São Paulo conservatives. The *Correio* is one of the ablest provincial journals in Brazil, and deserves all success. It has adopted some decided improvements in the matter of giving provincial news.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, of the 6th inst., is informed by a correspondent that the coming coffee crop will not exceed two-thirds of the last crop, because of the falling of the blossoms in September and October.

—We are glad to record that the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre* does not favor the great national university project. "We need universities for this country," says the *Gazeta*, "principally for the provinces, but not a Fluminense university as the centre and directory of higher instruction."

—Our enterprising contemporary, the *Jornal da Recife*, began the new year in a new dress, and looks all the brighter and better for it. The *Jornal* is one of our most valued exchanges, and is a credit to the provincial press. The *Jornal* has both our compliments and our good wishes.

—The December receipts of the Pernambuco customs and revenue offices were as follows:

	1881	1880
Custom house.....	1,351,430\$004	1,095,497\$032
Recebedoria.....	66,303 548	60,563 647
Consulado.....	355,421 651	371,999 898

—An assassination occurred at Sumidouro, Nova Friburgo, in this province, on the 25th ult. An overseer struck a slave for some objectionable expression, when the latter drew a knife to defend himself, wounding the overseer with it. A man named Almeida interfered in defense of the overseer, when the infuriated slave turned upon him with his knife and killed him instantly. A brother-in-law of Almeida's then received some serious wounds, when the assassin was captured.

—A mutiny occurred at Blumenau colony, Santa Catharina, early in December, by some unreasonable colonists who insisted on having the money paid which is owing to them. Such an unreasonable demand was never heard of. The colony had only 20 soldiers, an officer and two police officials to keep it within bounds, so the chief of police, his *carriedo*, and 8 soldiers left Deserto for the mutinous colony on the 22nd ult. If so many soldiers and police officials can not satisfy the demands of these stiff-necked plebeians, then we trust the "riot act" will be read—and the money might possibly be paid, as a last resort.

—The commercial editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* says that he has received reliable information of the coming coffee crop prospects in the following terms: "It was supposed at the outset that we would have a large crop; the long-continued drouth, however, has injured considerably the establishments on the worn lands. For this reason it is now thought by some that the crop will be greatly diminished, but it is necessary not to forget that there will be many a new plantation which has not suffered and that on the cold lands the coffee tree has borne fruit with great regularity. The parties interested should, in our opinion, expect a crop of three and a half to four millions of bags."

—The number of animals killed for consumption in the city of Campinas during the past year was 5,495 head.

—The death of Martinus Hoyer, a prominent merchant of Maranhão, took place suddenly at Lishon on the 16th ult.

—The city council of Bannal, São Paulo, has voted a protest against the 3 per cent. export tax upon coffee and the tollgate tax.

—The city council of Victoria, Espírito Santo, has initiated a subscription for the purpose of procuring a portrait in oil of the president of that province.

—New Years day was celebrated at Nova Friburgo, in a place called Serra, by the assassination of a man named José Francisco Barreto.

—It is stated that the next coffee crop in the municipalities of Santa Maria Magalhães, S. Fidelis and Cantagallo will be below last year's crop because of the heat and drouth.

—By an imperial decree of the 7th inst. the government transfers the *meça de rendas* of Grmja, Ceará, to Camocim, the port of the Solimay railway. The office will be authorized to grant dispatches for exportation.

—The presidency of Goyaz has been transferred to the first vice-president Dr. Theodoro Rodrigues de Moraes, the president Dr. Leite Moraes leaving for Rio to attend to a contest election.

—The *Provincia*, of Pará, of the 22nd ult., gives an account of the detection and examination of a counterfeit 50\$ note, but neglects to inform its readers of its "estampa" and "serie."

—The *Itatigoy*, of Roraima, states that telephone lines have been put up on the plantations of the Barão do Itanhandu and Dr. Aprigui Alves de Carvalho, near that city. The lines are in he extended to Rezendee, and to Bannal, S. Paulo.

—The presidency of Ceará was transferred to the first vice-president Dr. Forquato Mendes Vianna on the 26th ult. Dr. Vianna being chief of police of that province, the latter office was transferred to José Lualisa Pereira da Silva, inspector of the provincial treasury. There seems to be just a little duplication in Ceará office-holding.

—The authorities at São Paulo have secured the large warehouse on the Ilhaçatation, formerly belonging to Messrs. Dulley, Miller & Benton, for the quarters of immigrants during the present season, at a rental of 300\$ per month. The building is an excellent one, and the location is everything that can be desired.

—The customs receipts at Macéio, Alagoas, during the half year just ended were as follows:

July.....	57,529\$489
August.....	60,887 612
September.....	69,751 917
October.....	72,249 808
November.....	69,666 901
December.....	94,965 188

425,050 915

—The receipts of the Bahia custom house during the month of December amounted to 919,403\$164, and during the 3 months ending December 31 to a total of 6,087,828\$394, against 5,287,000\$015 in the same period of last year. The monthly receipts during the last half year were as follows:

July.....	943,530\$328
August.....	864,748\$137
September.....	1,130,817\$032
October.....	1,067,717\$032
November.....	1,101,611\$883
December.....	979,403\$164

The receipts from provincial customs in December were 140,980\$495, and of the *recebido* 61,622\$8691.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, gives the following comparative statistics of the revenues of the provinces of São Paulo and Maranhão during the ten years 1869-70 to 1878-79:

	São Paulo	Maranhão
Imports.....	14,193,151\$200	15,757,843\$155
Despacho marítimo.....	168,640\$927	59,294\$524
Exports.....	20,513,681\$493	3,304,160\$146
Interior.....	13,630,953\$933	2,279,414\$377
Extraordinary.....	324,795\$560	156,249\$752
Deposits.....	2,412,795\$546	2,021,065\$183
Special revenue.....	493,819\$774	393,441\$564

51,737,709\$343 23,881,468\$701

—The *Liberal* of Macéio, Alagoas, gives the following statistics relative to the export of sugar and cotton from that province during the half year ending on the 31st ult.:

Sugar.....	74,436 bags	5,728.4 tons
Cotton.....	29,875 sacks	2,304 "
Hides.....	4,104	

The cotton was all shipped to Liverpool except 1,557 sacks, which went to Russia. The hides were shipped to Lishon. The sugar was sent to the following destinations:

Liverpool.....	25,266 bags
Charlestown.....	22,591 "
New York.....	21,725 "
Lishon.....	1,040 "
Brazilian ports.....	3,871 "

—A scarcity of notes of small denominations is reported from Espírito Santo.

—The government has charged a recently-appointed examiner to the Pará custom house, Tobias Tell Martins Moscoso, with the preparation of plans for a new building at that port.

—The *Correio Paulistano* denies the report that small pox is increasing in São Paulo, and says that there have been only six cases in all and no new cases since the 29th December.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campinas tramway line carried 14,442 passengers during the month of December.

—An imperial decree of the 7th inst. concedes a privilege to Drs. Francisco Pereira Passos and João Teixeira Soares for a railway up the Corcovado.

—The Minas and Rio Company has asked permission from the minister of agriculture to substitute cars of the English pattern by those of American pattern.

—The tramway lines in the city of São Paulo carried 100,448 passengers during the month of December, of which 92,663 paid and 7,815 were carried free.

—Civil engineer Cyrillo da Silva Genofre asks the government for a concession to build a railway from Porto Novo da Canha to Porto do Marinho. The minister defers his decision.

—The government has granted a privilege to Messrs. Kemp and Whyte for a railway of the Rigeinbach system up to Tijuna from Andaraí. This will be a genuine improvement.

—The November receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 28,058\$290, and the expenditures to 84,764\$280. For the five months ending November 30 the receipts amounted to 1,250,805\$800, and the expenditures to 329,751\$100, leaving a net surplus of 901,054\$700.

—The government has granted a six years' privilege to José Eduardo Mercadante for an invention for preventing accidents in persons traveling on streetcars, which is to be known as "*patka vidua*." It is a simple arrangement for preventing people from getting off backwards when the car is in motion.

—Decree 5,343, of the 17th ult., grants a privilege to the Rio Grande do Sul Railway Company, limited, for the construction, use and profit of a railway from Cacepoy to Uruguayana, province of Rio Grande do Sul. The government guarantees 6 per cent. per annum on the capital which shall hereafter be determined upon.

—According to a table published recently in the *Correio Paulistano*, the São Paulo Railway Co., from Santos to Jundiahy, has carried the following aggregates of freight since the opening of the line, 1867-68, up to the 30th June 1881, in metric tons: Salt, 193,013 tons; sugar, 32,933 tons; diverse, 544,097 tons; total, 820,043 tons. But where's the coffee?

—The *Crucio* of the 7th inst. says that it is reported that the government is disposed to ask an authorization from the legislature to guarantee interest on the capital employed in building the proposed Capeabana line. In other words that the government proposes to aid one enterprise to compete with another. These things are all of vital interest to capitalists.

—Law 2,844, of October 25, 1881, of the provincial assembly of Minas Geraes, authorizes the president to make a contract with the Rio Verde company, or with whom shall offer the best terms, for a branch from some convenient point on the Rio Verde line running to Agas do Caxandá. The province will offer a privilege for 50 years, and a subvention of 9,000\$ per kilometer, or an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on a capital not exceeding 1,000,000\$.

—By an official order of the 10th inst., the minister of war appoints a commission to prepare a strategic map of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and a railway project, with estimates, for connecting this city with the provinces of Paraná, Matto Grosso, and Rio Grande do Sul. The commission will be under the direction of Colonel Conrado Jacobo de Niemeyer, and will consist of the following officers: Lieut. Col. Francisco Antonio Pimenta Bueno, Maj. José Pereira de França Junior, Maj. Alfredo Ernesto Jacques Ourique, Maj. Antonio Vicente Ribeiro Guimarães and Maj. Francisco Raymundo Ewerton Quadros.

—It seems that the escape of the two first-class passenger cars from being thrown from the track in the late accident on the Cantagallo line was due to the coolness and forethought of the postal agent, José Gil. The brakeman lost his presence of mind and jumped from the train, but Gil quietly awaited his opportunity and applied the brakes just in time to catch the centre rail and stop the descent of the cars. These two cars had some seventy passengers in them, and the loss of life would undoubtedly have been very great had it not been for the promptness and coolness of Gil. We trust that the railway authorities will not fail to reward this man most liberally.

LOCAL NOTES

—The brazen season has now begun. It will last until after Carnival.

—The customs authorities at Santos discovered a large quantity of contraband goods on the German steamer *Toranguet*.

—We learn by way of Rio Grande do Sul that the Emperor has already engaged the entire first floor of the Hotel Biaganga, Lishon, for his intended visit to that city.

—The *Jornal*'s pretty little error in calling Mr. Herbert Smith the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, which our colleague located in New York, is now on its journey through the provinces.

—The latest feature in steamship construction is the power to navigate on land. A boat of this character was recently run across Manhattan island, New York, from the Harlem river to the Hudson.

—The anthropological exposition at the Museu Nacional has been postponed until June. The historical exposition has just closed. The fine arts exposition has been postponed to the 1st of March. The industrial exposition is still in full blast. The rest of the expositions will be mentioned just as rapidly as our space will permit.

—Baron van Alphen, the Dutch scientist who, in company with Dr. van Kykevoersel, was engaged in making a magnetic survey of the coast of Brazil and the Amazon, died in the Portuguese hospital at Pará on the 10th ult. He was a young man, barely 27 years of age, and had been engaged in this survey about one year.

—The engineering commission appointed to report on the plans proposed by the late Col. Roberto and Barão de Tefé for improving the Lagoa Rodrigo de Freitas, has decided in favor of the latter. The plan is to employ pumps for renewing the lake constantly with sea water, thus preventing stagnation. The commission proposes the employment of forty 10-inch pumps moved by wind mills as suggested by Tefé. It should be stated, however, that no survey or careful examination of the lake was ever made by Mr. Roberto. His theory of improving the lake was based on casual observation, and was not presented as a report, or as his professional conclusion.

—With uncommon frankness, our esteemed contemporary, the *Ceylon Observer*, speaks of a legislative session as "the lunatic asylum in council." A great many newspapers in other countries than Ceylon might occasionally designate legislative sessions in exactly the same words—and he not far from the truth either. We won't make any promises, because we may be very agreeably disappointed; but if we do not have occasion to speak of Bedlam breaking loose during the coming session of the Brazilian parliament, then our colleagues may set us down as badly deceived by the signs.

—Our philosophic Platine contemporary, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, says: "Several fines have been inflicted by the police for selling unripe fruit. It is impossible to be too careful in this matter." Yes, that's so; but what matter? Is it the "fines," or the "infliction" of the fines? In either case we, or the police, ought to be extremely careful. Personally, we don't believe in fines, and therefore we carefully avoid them; and with such a sentiment we should be very careful either to, or not to inflict them. But may be the *Herald* refers to "selling unripe fruit," in which case we entirely coincide. The first care should be to sell for cash, as a colic might unfortunately throw the affairs of the dealer into probate. Selling unripe fruit, like any other business, should always be a painstaking matter. If our colleague means that precautions against possible results should be taken, then that too meets our approval. An excellent precaution is Jamaica ginger, a small quantity of which might accompany each purchase, in the place of a chronon. In no case, however, should any care be exercised in the buying and eating. That's quite another thing.

—A shocking scene took place on Rua Direita on the morning of the 9th inst., resulting in the death of a poor slave woman named Bernarda. She had been sold and was so bent to Cape Frio. To escape this fate the poor creature went upon the roof of No. 29, a three-story building, but whether with the intention of concealing herself, or of suicide, is not positively known. It would seem however that her purpose was to conceal herself, as she first lay down outside of a roof structure near the eaves. Slipping and then becoming frightened, she rolled to the eaves when she clung for a moment, and then dropped to the sidewalk below. She struck a venetian on the first floor first, which turned her so that she struck the walk upon her head, killing her instantly. Her body was frightfully mutilated. And then the unfortunate creature was left on the walk in this horrible condition some two or three hours before she was removed. It is only one more entry in that long record against slavery, for which there must be some requital.

10	Six per cent apolices.....	1,090 000
40	Banco do Brazil.....	308 000
110	do	299 000
27	Banco Rural	275 000
30	Banco Commercial.....	235 000
60	Banco do Commercio 2nd serie	100 000
90	Banco Predial	157 000
8	Novo Permanente Insurance	360 000
200	Previdente Insurance	18 000
100	do	18 300
50	Sorocabana R.R.	101 000

30	do	119 000
120	Docas D. Pedro II	184 000
150	do	185 000
200	do (outs. sale)	190 000
40	do for Jan 20	190 000
40	do for Jan 20	185 000
30	do for Jan 31	184 000
90	Carris Villa Isabel	242 000
16	do (outs. sale)	246 000
18	Associação Commercial	160 000
30	Banco Predial hyp. notes	82 1/2
January 12.		
102	Six per cent apolices	1,070 000
50	Banco Rural	280 000
13	do	275 000
50	Banco do Comercio	235 000
50	do	236 000
72	Banco do Comercio	230 000
50	Banco Industrial (outs. sale)	233 000
100	Navegação Brasileira	250 000
40	Confiança Insurance	50 000
50	Presidente Lousada (outs. sale)	20 000
100	Carris S. Christovão with div.	400 000
162	Carris Villa Isabel	245 000
50	Sorochana R.R.	116 000
60	Macaché e Campos R.R.	250 000
50	S. Paulo e Rio subsidiaries	15 000
100	do	16 000
100	do	16 500
100	Leopoldina R.R. (outs. sale)	235 000
5	Architectonica	105 000
167	Banco Predial hypth. notes	82 1/2

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 30th, 1881. ASSETS.

Commercial Deposits:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills	24,300,000 000
Bills with two resident endorsers	1,500,512 92
do one resident endorser besides others	4,101,340 596
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents	137,600 000
By Government bonds and shares	377,241 000
Securities in liquidation	4,691,244 415
Surpluses, balances of various accounts	1,026,801 324
Bills receivable	1,149,955 372
National Treasury account current	2,857,615 419
Cash	4,518,772 886
Interest on bills belonging to the next half year	600,638 490
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account	25,721,123 925
Supplemental loan	2,441,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans	16,574,088 805
Loans to Provincial governments	768,128 259
Rail Estate	5,773,957 128
Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds	14,070,001 840
Shares and debentures in various companies	891,750 000
Documents deposited	45,749,411 733
Sir Paulo Branch:	
Capital account	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation	90,350 000
Amount current	3,455,341 715
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates	24,234,212 920
do short	4,735,415 718
Cit., at long dates	1,392,495 100
do short	305,666 710
Accounts in liquidation	106,513 406
Interest due on mortgages	731,874 186
Percentage due on administration	25,124 800
Cash account:	
In cash	563,597 000
Hypothecary notes	131,700 000
	216,165,633 607

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200,000	33,000,000 000
Reserve Fund:	
New reserve fund	4,815,295 207
Special " "	4,105,301 719
Notes due to holders:	
In notes of Head Bank	22,007,040 000
do Branch Banks	790,000 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	39,396,150 758
Accounts current	20,855,735 974
Surpluses, balances of various accounts	1,314,232 123
Bills payable	207,467 744
Deposits	45,749,411 733
Dividends:	
Undivided dividends	92,886 710
50ths dividend on 165,000 shares at 100,000	1,650,000 000
Discounts:	
Discounts belonging to the next half year	845,358 770
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department	25,721,123 925
Supplemental loan	2,441,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,612,700 000
Accounts current	50,001 424
Profit in suspense	879,593 580
	271,165,633 607

E. & O. E.
Bank of Brazil, January 31st, 1882.
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.
Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

BANK OF BRAZIL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1881.

DEBIT:

Commercial Department:	
Interest on bills for money deposited	817,426 065
do on accounts current	372 134 465
General expenses	35 983 356
Expenses of liquidation	6 910 440
Redimptions	944 360
Fees to lawyer and attorney	8 100 000
Salaries to administration	25 000 000
do to employees	96 499 580
Tax on dividends	74 750 000
Mortgage Department:	
Interest on hypothecary notes	87 485 980
do on accounts current	1 084 810
Salaries to experts	18 000 000
Expenses of liquidation	5 727 930
New reserve fund	454 045 530
50th dividend on 165,000 shares of the bank at 100,000	1 650 000 000
Percentage of administration	41 250 000
Special reserve	727 179 737
	4 022 516 163

CREDIT.

Commercial Department:	
Sundry entries during the half year	104 658 750
Discounts on bills	012 040 950
do on bills deposited as security	18 575 690
Interest on open bills	1 165 490
do on securities in liquidation	417 180
do on guaranteed accounts current	471 632 581
do on apolices	385 062 000
do on account current of S. Paulo branch	58 678 616
Commissions	15 563 024
Rent of buildings	2 469 000
Profit on sales of apolices	614 585 843
do do shares	58 597 250
Dividends on shares of diverse companies	62 405 495
Mortgage Department:	
Interest on mortgages	826 840 630
do do overdue	56 438 110
Percentage of administration	31 731 560
Commission	2 541 870
Valuation of estate for mortgages	12 394 500
S. Paulo Branch:	
Profit on its transactions	197 811 024
	4 022 516 163

E. & O. E.
Bank of Brazil, January 31st, 1882.
Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on December 31st, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in cash	Cash in hand	Proportion in cash to liabilities per cent.
Banco do Brasil	29 950	5 172	29 53
Banco Rural	13 407	1 408	10 95
Banco Industrial	4 984	414	18 30
Banco do Comercio	1 410	574	49 71
Banco Commercial	5 283	1 700	34 18
English Bank	4 729	374	7 91
New London & Brazilian Bank	2 600	1 317	49 78
Total	55 450	11 545	20 82

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 14th, 1882.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th inst. Since then the unfavorable advices from consuming countries and the increase in receipts there have prevented any important change in our market which continues very quiet and inactive. The total sales since the 4th inst. amount to only 68,920 bags. Currency quotations are the same as on 4th but they must, in the present state of the market, be considered as purely nominal.

The clearances have been:

United States	bags
Jan. 7 Galveston Nor bgn Favorit	3,000
7 New York Br str Hally	20,065
7 do Br str Latall 1738 Santos	21,616
9 Baltimore Am bk D. Pedro II	9,841
10 New York, Riv bk Bore	6,000
10 Galveston Gr bgn Cerve	3,592

Europe.

Jan. 4 Hamburg Gr str Bapost Ayres	6,022
5 Bremen, Antw. Gr str Fluckfort	2,881
7 Mediterranean It str L'Alta	3,910
7 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	1,639
9 Southampton Br str Hally	4,021
9 Marseilles Fr str Jaffa	2,824
12 Hamburg Gr str Parnagana	4,992

Elsewhere:

Jan. 2 River Plate Sp bgn Alameda	57
11 do Fr str Alameda	29
8 Valparaiso Br str Alameda	150

Receipts during the first 8 days of the month averaged only 5,750 bags per day, but during the following 4 days they increased to 11,728 bags per day, the daily average since the 1st inst. being now 7,749 bags.

against 9,876	"	same per in-Jan. 1882
" 4,697	"	" 1880
" 5,085	"	" 1879
" 7,740	"	" 1878
" 4,949	"	" 1877

We quote, nominally, per 10 kilos:

Washed	nominal
Superior	4 500 - 4 700
Good first	4 150 - 4 350
Regular first	2 750 - 3 350
Ordinary first	3 400 - 3 500
Good second	2 950 - 3 150
Ordinary second	2 400 - 2 600

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States	4 700 - 4 875	per cwt	per lb.
Good	4 200 - 4 417	9 55	cts
Fair to good	4 050 - 4 278	9 75	"
Fair	3 950 - 4 179	9 95	"
Good Channel	3 650 - 3 901	8 40	"
Fair	3 450 - 3 723	8 06	"
Low	2 900 - 3 213	6 66	"

(It. to be ex freight and commission, exchange 21 3/4 in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 235,000 bags.

Flour.—The arrivals consist of 9,500 barrels per *Nova* from New York 5,000 " *Tycho Brake* from do 325 bags per *Hally* from River Plate The sales have been about 19,000 barrels and stocks in first hands to-day amount to about 45,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trieste	22 500 - 23 000
Gallego	22 250 - 22 500
Hassell	22 250 - 22 500
Danlop	22 250 - 22 500
O'Dance	21 250 - 21 500
Mc Cance	21 250 - 21 500
Baltimore	21 500 - 22 000
St. Louis	20 500 - 21 000
River Plate	19 500 - 20 000
Chili	17 000 - 17 500

Market firm.

Wheat Pine.—The arrivals consist of 340,808 feet per *Marie* from Saltillo River which have been sold at 43500 per dozen for good quality.

White Pine.—The arrivals consist of 100,000 feet per *str. Abo* from New York which have been stored.

The market is well supplied.

We quote nominally 105-110 reis per foot.

Spence Pine.—There have been no arrivals.

A good cargo would fetch 38000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no further arrivals.

The market continues firm with buyers at 41500 for prime.

Westwick cargoes, holders asking somewhat more.

Acacia.—No arrivals, but market well supplied and quiet.

We continue to quote 75000-7 100 per case fir Devue's Brilliant.

Lard.—There have been no arrivals and there are no stocks in first hands. The supplies about are also reported to be small. The market has, in consequence, become much firmer and 470 reis per kilo is being paid in retail for George.

For large lots we quote nominally:

450-460	reis per lb.	for George
440-450	"	" "
410-420	"	" "
400-410	"	" "
390-400	"	" "
380-390	"	" "
370-380	"	" "
360-370	"	" "
350-360	"	" "
340-350	"	" "
330-340	"	" "
320-330	"	" "
310-320	"	" "
300-310	"	" "
290-300	"	" "
280-290	"	" "
270-280	"	" "
260-270	"	" "
250-260	"	" "
240-250	"	" "
230-240	"	" "
220-230	"	" "
210-220	"	" "
200-210	"	" "
190-200	"	" "
180-190	"	" "
170-180	"	" "
160-170	"	" "
150-160	"	" "
140-150	"	" "
130-140	"	" "
120-130	"	" "
110-120	"	" "
100-110	"	" "
90-100	"	" "
80-90	"	" "
70-80	"	" "
60-70	"	" "
50-60	"	" "
40-50	"	" "
30-40	"	" "
20-30	"	" "
10-20	"	" "
0-10	"	" "

The market continues firm at 43500-44 000 per dozen for good quality.

White Pine.—The arrivals consist of 100,000 feet per *str. Abo* from New York which have been stored.

The market is well supplied.

We quote nominally 105-110 reis per foot.

Spence Pine.—There have been no arrivals.

A good cargo would fetch 38000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no further arrivals.

The market continues firm with buyers at 41500 for prime.

Westwick cargoes, holders asking somewhat more.

Acacia.—No arrivals, but market well supplied and quiet.

We continue to quote 75000-7 100 per case fir Devue's Brilliant.

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230-240	"	" "
220-230	"	" "
210-220	"	" "
200-210	"	" "
190-200	"	" "
180-190	"	" "
170-180	"	" "
160-170	"	" "
150-160	"	" "
140-150	"	" "
130-140	"	" "
120-130	"	" "
110-120	"	" "
100-110	"	" "
90-100	"	" "
80-90	"	" "
70-80	"	" "
60-70	"	" "
50-60	"	" "
40-50	"	" "
30-40	"	" "
20-30	"	" "
10-20	"	" "
0-10	"	" "

Turpentine.—The market continues firm at 600-650 reis per kilo.

Lard.—There have been no arrivals and there are no stocks in first hands. The supplies about are also reported to be small. The market has, in consequence, become much firmer and 470 reis per kilo is being paid in retail for George.

For large lots we quote nominally:

450-460	reis per lb.	for George
440-450	"	" "
410-420	"	" "
400-410	"	" "
390-400	"	" "
380-390	"	" "
370-380	"	" "
360-370	"	" "
350-360	"	" "
340-350	"	" "
330-340	"	" "
320-330	"	" "
310-320	"	" "
300-310	"	" "
290-300	"	" "
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190-200	"	" "
180-190	"	" "
170-180	"	" "
160-170	"	" "
150-160	"	" "
140-150	"	" "
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120-130	"	" "
110-120	"	" "
100-110	"	" "
90-100	"	" "
80-90	"	" "
70-80	"	" "
60-70	"	" "
50-60	"	" "
40-50	"	" "
30-40	"	" "
20-30	"	" "
10-20	"	" "
0-10	"	" "

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan 30	Humber	Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp
Feb. 9	Tagus	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton, Hague and London

The outward steamers are here about the beginning and
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the necessary stay in this port.

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From New York:

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THE RIO NEWS

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The Rio News was established under its present title
and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the
Brazil and American Mail. Although the style, title
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued
unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the
publication was will further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
page. This change not only largely increased the size of
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that
of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had
well grounded convictions on political and economic ques-
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a
direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-
terprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their
relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy
THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expecta-
tion.

With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882)
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from
them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the
editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In
its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully in-
formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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